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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1915.

POWER OF THE NEAREST THING

IT IS AN interesting commentary upon the versatility of the human race, that it continues to be excited over the battle between the Red Sox and the Phillies, though other battles of more consequence are raging. This is as it should be. Could man fix his mind upon the tragedy of life, he would perhaps find life not worth living. The capacity to be interested in what is nearest is wholesome, useful and universal.

FARMINGTON'S NEW PLAN

FARMINGTON, A HANDSOME old fashioned town, a few miles out of Hartford, audited its books, with the aid of expert accountants, the other day, and found the town business much muddled. Instead of venting disappointment in mere useless criticisms of town officers, past or present, the citizens voted to employ a town manager, on salary, and to hire a bookkeeper to keep the town accounts. The selectmen stripped themselves of their salary, amounting to \$850, to aid in paying the manager. The new system ought to result in decided improvement, and will. Farmington has the credit of blazing a trail which other Connecticut towns will surely follow.

RECOGNIZING CARRANZA

THE RECOGNITION of Carranza by the A B C powers ought to increase his strength to the point where he can restore order in Mexico. There will probably be sporadic fighting for months to come. But the more densely civilized, populous and industrial Mexico ought to be brought into calm.

Whether peace can be permanently maintained depends largely upon the extent to which progressive reforms are put into effect.

The people of Mexico will surely not be satisfied with the system of land tenure which now exists. There must be means of providing the people with land. The holding of great estates by a few individuals is as much of an injury to Mexico as the patron system would be to the state of New York, if it had been retained.

KIND WORDS FOR CORONER PHELAN

THE WATERBURY Republican uses this appreciative but not exaggerated language, in discussing the possibility that Coroner John J. Phelan may be the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Bridgeport:

Coroner J. J. Phelan of Bridgeport, whose name became famous as a consequence of a series of wrecks on the New Haven railroad and the mastery way he handled the inquiry, is being mentioned in that city as the Democratic party's nominee for mayor. The primaries were held last night and three factions were represented. The coroner has decided not to accept the nomination, if it is not a unanimous one.

There is no reason why there should not be a unanimous nomination. Without if Democratic prospects for victory will be much limited. Mr. Phelan would make an excellent candidate and so would any of a number of men who have been mentioned. There ought to be a unanimous nomination.

VALOROUS FARMERS OF SERBIA

THE FIGHTING in Europe contains no more notable example of the military power of a determined people, than that furnished by Serbia, which has once beaten back the armies of Austria, and is now holding the Austro-German armies until the Allies can send help.

The Serbians as a type of fighters are more like the Boers, and more like our own frontiersmen of colonial days, than any other people in Europe.

Serbia is a small and mountainous land. In area it is larger than Belgium, by almost fifty per cent. But in population it is considerably less than half Belgium's.

Four-fifths of its people are farmers, sturdy men, who do their work by primitive methods, but reap a comfortable return, for, in 1900, there was neither a pauper nor a workhouse in the country.

Military service is compulsory upon all able-bodied men, and few are excused. In time of peace the standing army is small, but when war occurs it can be increased to 300,000 men trained in arms, and accustomed to out-door life.

Twice in the past have the Serbs, with their unaided valor, defeated the Turks. Once they were defeated in a war with Bulgaria.

Now this small and valorous people face a confederation of the military power of Austro-Hungary, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria, fighting a magnificent fight until help arrives.

SERUM THERAPY AND THE STACKPOLE CASE

GEORGE F. STACKPOLE, an aged lawyer, is suffering with anthrax, a disease of cattle, which is sometimes transmitted to human beings. The disease is somewhat common among wool sorters, and in past centuries has been epidemic, under the name of "black bairn."

Men afflicted with the disease not uncommonly recover, which brings us to the utterly unscientific treatment accorded to the Stackpole case, in newspaper articles, claiming that death is sure to follow.

This morning appear quite typical articles, relative to the use of Eickhorn's anthrax serum, with the declaration that it is believed Mr. Stackpole might have recovered, had the serum been given earlier.

There is no evidence to this point. The claim is entirely conjectural. Had he not had the serum, he might have lived or died. Now that the serum is given, he may live, or die.

There is some evidence to show that the action of the serum has been positively injurious, for the newspaper stories are in accord in stating that the patient's temperature, after the administration of the remedy, violently increased.

A great deal more has been claimed for serum therapy than its results have justified. There have not been enough cases of anthrax in men, in which the serum has been used, to justify any sort of conclusion about its value. But an inferential conclusion may be drawn, because most of the serums produced have proved valueless.

War Will Have Profound Effect on the Jews, Says Dr. Gottlieb

That the war will have a profound effect upon the future of the Jewish race is the opinion expressed by many of the leaders among the Hebrews, among them Dr. Richard James Horatio Gottlieb, for more than a quarter of a century the professor of Semitic languages at Columbia University, New York, and at one time president of the Federation of American Zionists. Dr. Gottlieb was born 53 years ago today in Manchester, England, the son of Rabbi Gustave Gottlieb of New York, and was educated at Columbia and at the universities of Berlin, Tubingen and Leipzig, where he won high honors. Dr. Gottlieb is the author of "Zionism" and other books.

"The Zionist movement, which seeks to establish in Palestine a physical, spiritual and intellectual center for the Jews scattered over the whole globe, cannot help being profoundly affected by the events now taking place in Europe. The fate of Palestine in the shuffle of cards that Destiny is now carrying out is a matter of much concern to Jews. We have much to thank the Ottoman government for in the past; we have had much sympathy with the Mohammedan system of government which, built upon democratic foundations, permits the free development of individual groupings under the overlordship of a sovereign power. Our regret is all the greater to see that the cooler heads in Constantinople have not prevailed, but are forced to give way to those who have been either induced by spurious promises or browbeaten by the two central European powers. Under no possible consideration can any real and lasting peace be achieved in Turkey from active participation on either side; and, considering the past experience of the Porte and the peculiar tenor under which parts of its suzerainty lie, it would have seemed to be the full measure of prudence to remain in the strictest neutrality. However, the die has been cast—and the pity is that it has been cast on the wrong side. I say this not only as an American but, and especially, as a Jew. For we Jews owe a debt of gratitude to the two great democratic powers of western Europe which must render us eternally grateful to the liberal sentimentality which they have been informed."

Centenary of the Execution of Murat, the Peasant King

Just a century ago today Joachim Murat's romantic career reached its tragic end when he bravely faced a firing squad and himself gave the order to fire. "It is not now," he proudly said when his executioners wished to banish his eyes. Erect and without a tremor he stood before them, and in his last moments afforded added proof that Napoleon, in choosing him as general, had not picked cowards.

It is a coincidence that the thirtieth of October is also the anniversary of Murat. Forer was a victim of the Bourbons. Nor does the similarity stop there. The Spanish scholar, faced death without a quaver of fear. He, too, asked that his eyes be left unbandaged, and gave the order to fire. "Aim carefully, my children," he cried to the soldiers, "it is not your fault if Murat died like a soldier. Ferrer died like a philosopher."

The execution of Murat took place at Pizzo in Calabria, where he was buried. The deposed Napoleonic king of Naples was tried by court-martial under a law of his own, after having been betrayed into the hands of the Bourbons, and was convicted of disturbing the public peace and sentenced to be shot within half an hour. He spent the brief period of waiting in writing a touching and affectionate letter of farewell to his wife and children, and then bravely walked to his doom.

Joachim Murat was born in the department of Lot, France, in 1768. According to his own statement he was a younger son of a well-to-do farmer, but some of his biographers have alleged that his father was an aristocrat, and that he was the son of a peasant stock. In any event, he had a humble beginning for one destined to sit upon a throne.

Murat was 23 when he became a soldier, and the brilliancy of his exploits soon attracted the attention of Napoleon. He accompanied the Corsican to Egypt and at the battle of the Pyramids Murat led his first famous cavalry charge. He returned to France with Bonaparte, a general of division. After the coup d'état Napoleon made him commandant of the consular guard, and in 1800 Murat married Marie-Anne Caroline Bonaparte, the youngest sister of the future Emperor. He was named chief of cavalry at Marengo, and in 1804 became a marshal of France, while in the following year he was made a prince. At Austerlitz he added to his military reputation, and he commanded the cavalry at the battle of Friedland. As general-in-chief of the French armies in Spain he won further laurels, and was rewarded with the throne of Naples. King Joachim Napoleon, he named himself, entered Naples in 1808, and within a short time he abolished all relics of feudalism and put down brigandage. In the ill-starred Russian campaign Murat commanded the cavalry of the grand army. In the disastrous retreat he was offended by Napoleon and returned to Naples. He then began an intrigue with Austria, which ended in his downfall. In March, 1815, Murat announced that he intended to restore the unity and independence of Italy, but he was soon disastrously defeated by the Austrians, and fled to France and afterward to Corsica. He determined to make a last stand at the kingdom of Naples, but was betrayed by his companions, and soon found himself in prison.

VILLA'S GARRISON WILL NOT SURRENDER

Gufaymas, Oct. 13.—Villa's garrison here has refused to surrender to General Dieguez, commanding the Carranza expeditionary forces which arrived off shore last night in four transports. Following the refusal of the Guaymas garrison to yield, General Dieguez ordered the disembarkation of his troops under protection of the guns of the Carranza gunboat Guerrero.

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CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND TO BRING CABINET BATTLE

London, Oct. 13.—The parliamentary correspondence of the Daily News asserts that the conscriptionist members of the cabinet, headed by Winston Spencer Churchill and Earl Curzon, will make a renewed attempt at today's cabinet meeting to force the issue and obtain a definite ruling for or against conscription.

The conscriptionist members believe the Daily News continues, that Earl Kitchener is more inclined to their views than he was a month ago, and they also believe that if the British government should announce adoption of conscription at the present juncture, when a new war is beginning in the Balkans, it would have a striking effect on the military situation.

Several Liberal members of parliament are urging the government to appoint a commission to investigate the circumstances under which the Dardanelles expedition was begun and the manner in which it has been conducted. It is considered doubtful that the government will consent.

JANE ADDAMS TO ISSUE NEW APPEAL FOR PEACE

Chicago, Oct. 13.—A new appeal for peace, signed by the five women who visited the capitals of Europe after attending the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague in June, will be issued on Friday, Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, announced today. The appeal will be issued simultaneously in Europe and the United States. It was prepared by the executive committee of the International Women's Peace Party. The signers will be Miss Addams, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Mme. de Zimmern, Miss Crystal MacMillan and Miss Emily Balch.

MAYOR IS LAWBREAKER, ASSERTS JASPER McLEVY

At a street meeting last night at Newfield and Stratford avenues, Mayor Wilson was scored by Socialist speakers. Jasper McLevy, candidate for mayor, declared that Wilson is a lawbreaker.

Speakers at the arrest of Fred C. Speck, George Bowen and Louis Nelson on the mayor's order, several months ago, Mr. McLevy said:

"The mayor claims that he arrested the men because they were breaking the law and order. If the mayor had attempted to keep law and order and not be a law breaker himself in violating the constitutional rights of the men addressing the employees about their grievances, he would have guarded the men as he does the property rights of the employer."

"If the rights of the employer are jeopardized, the mayor sends the police to break up the meeting. The mayor would like to give the workmen a square deal, he would have seen that the meeting was properly policed. Instead he sent the police to break up the meeting."

"In doing this he violated the speakers' constitutional rights. The mayor Wilson did this to break up the meeting and prevent the speakers from telling the workmen of their grievances and starting an agitation."

"Obviously, from the tactics which he pursues, the mayor was serving the Manufacturers' association," said Mr. McLevy.

John Ryan, candidate for city clerk on the Socialist ticket, addressed the meeting. He said the police in Bridgeport are against the workmen.

ALEXIEFF

When the Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved of the command of the Russian army, and the Emperor himself assumed the leadership of his vanquished and battle-worn forces, the task of holding the Germans in check really devolved upon General Alexieff, who in September was made chief of the general staff. From the beginning of the war Alexieff had shown an organizing ability far beyond that of most of the general officers of the czar. While other leaders showed equal courage and quite as much strategical talent, Alexieff was supreme in executive capacity and quite as much in the multitudinous details upon which victory in modern warfare depends. One of the lessons of this war is that the successful general of today has to possess in large measure the genius of a captain of industry as well as that of the warrior. This has been especially true in Russia, where lax methods in handling supplies have so often brought armies to grief. On more than one occasion since the war began, General Alexieff, by a clever conservation of his resources, has been able to hold much larger armies in check. Even Field Marshal von Hindenburg was for a long period unable to advance against the troops built up by Alexieff to stay his progress, although the distinguished and able German commander had a force numerically superior to that of Alexieff, and vastly superior in munitions and big guns. Alexieff is a stalwart man, with the high brow of the thinker, and wears a bushy mustache and close cropped beard. Since the downfall of Grand Duke Nicholas he has been the czar's chief military adviser, and it is believed, the real head of the Russian army.

After leaving New York for Piraeus with 2,000 Greek soldiers aboard, the Greek steamer Vasilissa Constantinou was recalled by wireless. E. H. Dillon & Co., 1105 Main St., have a splendid assortment of trimmed dress hats, tailored velvet or felt hats and velour hats at extremely low prices.—Adv.

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The convention of the Democratic party in and for the City of Bridgeport will be held on Thursday evening, Oct. 14, 1915, at Eagle's hall at 8 o'clock p. m. At said convention delegates chosen at the primaries of said party will choose candidates for mayor, city clerk, town clerk, tax collector, city treasurer, two members of the board of education, three selectmen and three city sheriffs.

HUGH F. LAYBY, Town Chairman.

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Lamps fitted for gas or electricity, Candlesticks in Colonial designs. Many articles appropriate for Wedding and Anniversary gifts.

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Broadcloth Suits, the coats gathered at waist and rippled full—36 inches long and trimmed with bands of natural beaver 3 inches wide; green, brown, navy, taupe and black. A very handsome style at \$67.50.

Tailored Braids.

A complete assortment in all required widths, plain and fancy

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Tassels and Pendants
Bathrobe Sets, and Colored Cords. Main Floor.

Art Section.

Bath Sets:

1 Bath Towel, large size
1 Bath Towel, smaller
2 Guest Towels
2 Wash Cloths \$2.75

Cluny Lace Centers:

20 in. 75c
24 in. \$1.00
Main Floor.

Ginghams.

Small checks in all colors, pink, blue, brown, tan, black and white, very neat effects for morning dresses. A dozen different patterns. 32 in. wide. 10c a yd., very special

Main Floor.

Jardinieres, Special.

An attractive lot of Jardinieres in Rozane and other artistic wares, dark brown, green, cream color, dark red, and gray. 98c.

Fern Dishes, dark velvety green, a practical style and a beautiful color. 59c.

The D. M. Read Company.

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THIS IS A BIG BARGAIN WE SECURED BY CHANCE

Very handsome patterns and good quality. Special lot crib blankets, white or gray, 55c to \$4.00.

OUR BIG STOCK OF RED BLANKETS that was delayed has just arrived. White or gray, 55c to \$4.00.

OUR FIVE CENT BARGAIN Best value in Harmonicas. Choice of several kinds, 5c

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

Hungary is reported in a state of famine.

Prince William of Wied, former King of Albania, is trying to induce the Albanians to attack Serbia in conjunction with the Austrians and Germans.

Karl Baker, proprietor of the general store at Nobe, Pa., was shot and wounded in the arm when he discovered burglars in his store. The latter escaped.

Mrs. Robert E. Johnson, her small son Robert and Mrs. F. L. Gould, her mother, were killed when their automobile was struck by a train at Lowell, Mich.

All male Servians between the ages of 18 and 50 in England were called to the colors.

Premier Eyschen, of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, died at Luxembourg.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Line

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